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|SUPPORT|

PROGRAMME PLANNING

COUNTRY, INTERCOUNTRY AND GLOBAL PROGRAMMES

Reports on mid-term reviews of country, intercountry and global programmes

Mid-term review of the regional programme for Africa

Report of the Administrator

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I. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

1. The total amount of resources available for the fourth cycle regional programme for Africa was estimated at the beginning of the cycle at $211.891 million. This figure represented: (a) the originally approved indicative planning figure (IPF) of $195.750 million; (b) Special Programme Resources (SPR) of $5.928 million; (c) third-party cost-sharing of $10.554 million; (d) special trust funds of $0.659 million; and (e) the estimated third cycle overexpenditure of $1.0 million.

2. On 30 June 1989, the mid-point of the fourth cycle, the actual total resource base for the fourth regional programme had risen to $243.048 million. This improved financial situation was the net result of the following developments: (a) by its decision 88/31 of 1 July 1988, the Governing Council increased the regional IPF by $30.32 million; however, at the time of the mid-term review, only 75 per cent of this increase - $22.74 million - had been released for programming; (b) non-IPF funds (SPR, third-party cost-sharing and special trust funds) had increased to $30.879 million, almost double the amount anticipated at the beginning of the cycle; and (c) the third-cycle overexpenditure - originally estimated at $1.0 million - turned out instead to be $6.321 million (for further details, see annex I).

3. At the half-way point of the fourth cycle, approved budgets for regional programme activities amounted to $243.433 million. Compared with the $243.048 million at the disposal of the regional programme, this figure represented a commitment level of 100.2 per cent. The commitment build-up had been particularly rapid for the IPF component, i.e., from $18.213 million in January 1987 to $218.131 million in June 1989.

II. PROGRAMME AND PROJECT DATA

4. In the fourth cycle regional programme (DP/RAF/3), programme resources were allocated to four main areas of concentration: (a) research and development for food production - 16.6 per cent; (b) productivity and management for production of goods and services - 36.1 per cent; (c) natural resources - 12.6 per cent; and (d) infrastructure - 22.2 per cent. In addition, the programme allocated 8.8 per cent to other areas, including health, international trade, cultural and social dimensions and designated 3.7 per cent as unprogrammed reserve.

5. Within these overall objectives, the regional programme document made particular provision - in the form of a programme reserve - for the following special sectoral purposes: (a) subregional organizations for economic integration and river/lake basin development - $25 million; (b) women-in-development - $8 million; (c) measures to combat drought and desertification - $5 million; and (d) support for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa - $5 million.

III. PROGRAMME ANALYSIS

Evolution of the fourth cycle

6. The fourth regional programme for Africa, which represents the beginning of a new approach and conceptualization of UNDP technical co-operation in Africa at the regional level, was prepared following the adoption of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 (APPER) in 1985.

7. The new orientation applied to both the consultation process in developing and designing the programme and the content and direction of the programme itself.

8. The orientation paper, prepared jointly with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), was extensively discussed with all the UNDP major partners and endorsed by the African Ministers of Planning held in Yaounde, Cameroon, in April 1986. After the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD), the paper was reviewed to ensure its consonance with the priorities set out in the Programme of Action. The regional programme document was then drafted, reflecting not only the areas of concern embodied in the orientation paper but also the lessons learned from an evaluation of the third regional programme.

9. Agreement on the strategy and the areas of concentration of the fourth regional programme was reached at the Extraordinary Session of the ECA Conference of Ministers held in Addis Ababa in October 1986. Subsequently, an independent advisory panel on project selection was set up to review all proposals in the light of the established priorities and project selection criteria, drawing heavily on the evaluation report of the third regional programme. During 10 weeks of work, the panel appraised some 540 projects with a total cost estimated at nearly $1 billion submitted by 28 executing agencies, 57 African intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and 15 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for possible inclusion in the fourth regional programme. The panel found that many of the projects did not address themselves to the clearly identified concentration areas of the fourth cycle. It was, therefore, necessary to extend the time for project formulation and consultation.

10. During the period since then, UNDP has endeavoured to implement the programme as approved and, at the same time, continue its dialogue with its partners in Africa about technical co-operation needs and priorities.

The mid-term review

11. The mid-term review of the fourth regional programme for Africa started in April 1989. During the remainder of 1989, visits were made by staff members from the Division for the Regional Programme of the Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) to African IGOs and United Nations executing agencies. Extensive consultations were held with a number of Resident Representatives on the views of their host Governments and their insights on the regional programming process. The findings of the review were summed up in a mid-term assessment paper, which was discussed in-depth by the Directorate of RBA and staff of the Division for the Regional Programme on 15 December 1989.

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12. Since most of the projects had not been operational for long, the mid-term review did not attempt to assess the impact of the programme as a whole. Instead, it examined a number of conceptual and practical issues that have affected the programming and implementation process.

Compliance with the priorities of the fourth regional programme

13. A comparison of the planned allocations with the actual commitments at the half-way point of the fourth cycle for each of the four areas of concentration is found in annex II. It shows that the original intentions were adhered to very closely in the course of implementation. As for the four special sectoral purposes, the commitment level as of 30 June 1989 exceeded the orginal earmarkings for subregional organizations and women-in-development as well as drought and desertification, while the programming process for the Transport and Communications Decade had not yet been fully completed; this was accomplished, however, very soon after that date.

14. As stated earlier, while there were no deviations from the original plan, there was a need for additional resources in almost all the areas of concentration. The programme was able to meet this need by utilizing partly the unprogrammed reserve and partly the additional resources that were made available.

A. Preparations for the fourth cycle

The consultation process

15. There was general agreement among the African partners of the fourth regional programme that the process of consultations with African Governments, IGOs, ECA and the agencies prior to the formulation of the programme document was not only useful but essential in ensuring the relevance of the programme and should be continued.

16. In discussions with the specialized agencies, essentially three views were expressed: (a) UNDP was complimented on the intellectual quality of the orientation paper as well as on the thorough and extensive manner in which the fourth regional programme had been prepared; (b) some agencies voiced self-criticism for not providing UNDP with sufficient input/feedback at the conceptual stage of the programme; (c) other agencies felt that UNDP had not involved them sufficiently in the conceptualization process.

Choice of priorities

17. None of the areas of concentration was considered irrelevant or secondary to the present needs of Africa, but some of the partners stressed that important sectors such as health and trade should have featured more prominently. Concern was also expressed that the priority sectors were too broadly defined, and that they lacked focus. This was particularly true for the management and public administration sector, which appeared to include an assortment of projects that did not fit into other areas.

Project selection

18. Opinions were divided as to the role and usefulness of the advisory panel on project selection. It was generally accepted that at the start of the fourth cycle, UNDP had to resort to extraordinary measures to cope with the overwhelmingly large number of proposals submitted. Some UNDP partners, especially the executing agencies, questioned whether any group of six individuals - however well-informed and competent - could be expected to arrive at an objective and balanced judgement regarding Africa's technical co-operation priorities during the period covered by the Fourth Cycle.

19. In response to this observation, UNDP emphasized that the orientation paper was intended to spell out the priorities of the continent, and that the task of the advisory panel was essentially limited to an assessment of the quality of the proposals submitted and their conformity with the agreed priorities.

B. Project identification and formulation

20. The project proposals submitted to UNDP at the beginning of the fourth cycle emanated mainly from five different sources: (a) African Governments; (b) African IGOs; (c) United Nations specialized agencies, including ECA; (d) NGOs active in Africa; and (e) UNDP itself.

The need for a comprehensive strategy

21. The report of the advisory panel to UNDP was severely critical of the quality of many of the individual project proposals submitted. More importantly, however, the panel observed that for many of the organizations proposing projects the total amount requested was clearly unreasonable as a share of the total funds available to RBA. In such cases, it was difficult to discern significant priorities - every project was strenuously argued as having equal importance with the others. In one specific instance, which appeared to be rather typical, particularly of the specialized agencies, the panel stated that there was quite simply no coherence of approach among the 25 proposals submitted. It was quite obviously a packet of proposals formulated by different departments, with little, if any, co-ordination between them.

22. During the UNDP mid-term review consultations with its partners, this observation was referred to. Several partners acknowledged that their individual project proposals had tended to be department-driven rather than part of a coherent package. They also recognized that, if the agency with the technical competence failed to screen and rank its proposals in order of priority, then UNDP would by default be placed in the awkward position of having to do so - without the benefit of detailed knowledge of the technical issues involved.

23. Most of the specialized agencies agreed that a more strategy-oriented approach was called for. It should be based on careful analysis of the assistance needs in all fields covered by their respective mandates and it should map out the priority problems to be solved, the likely inputs from other donors, and the role of UNDP within a comprehensive strategy.

The regional approach

24. The mid-term review also stressed the need to develop genuinely regional projects. It is generally clear what is meant by a regional approach in sectors such as telecommunications and transport; it is, however, less obvious in other sectors. The problem seems to be that neither UNDP nor its partners have a clear set of criteria as to what constitutes a regional project. It is not enough to cluster a group of national project activities and carry them out simultaneously, nor is it enough to bring various nationals together in one location for training purposes. Such action must be followed by a deliberate attempt to establish some form of permanent system of interaction between the involved individuals and their home institutions, be it by formal linkages through regional institutions or by informal channels of communication or networking.

25. Too often, the main rationale for a regional project is that it is more economical to provide assistance regionally than at the national level. But the alleged economies of scale cannot automatically be assumed in all cases, and UNDP regional programmes in Africa and elswhere are more than simply an instrument to save money. Indeed, they have a clear mandate to promote and strengthen regional integration, i.e., to set in motion integrative processes that will improve collaboration and communication in the future between countries, institutions and individuals that perform specific economic and/or technical functions within a given region.

Linkages between national and regional projects

26. There was general agreement that close linkages between UNDP-funded projects at the national and at the regional level are desirable, but concrete cases where such linkage had been successfully established were few and far between. The most important reasons for this are: (a) the five-year period covered by the fourth regional programme does not coincide completely with the period of the respective country programmes - parallel programming is therefore often impractical; (b) most regional project ideas are conceived in the secretariats of IGOs or in the specialized agencies - without close consultation with the planning authorities in the countries concerned. By the time the national authorities are briefed about new regional initiatives, the formulation process is often too far advanced for major changes to be introduced or for synchronization of national and regional efforts to be built into the project design. Another problem is that some of the linkages identified are in effect little more than similarities of purpose. Genuine linkages would require joint programming, common activities (e.g., training), shared facilities, institutionalized exchange of data and expertise, regular contacts through networking or other such concrete interactions.

Project formulation

27. The task of developing and formulating regional technical assistance projects normally involves consultations with a wide variety of partners in different locations. The task is simplified in cases where there is a regional mechanism for consensus-building, such as an IGO with a mandate from its member States to negotiate projects on their behalf. Even then, however, it is both a complex and a time-consuming process to formulate sound regional projects.

28. A number of UNDP partners devoted a substantial amount of their own staff time and resources to the formulation of projects for the fourth special programme and managed in a relatively short time to draw up acceptable proposals. In other cases, UNDP provided preparatory assistance to enable the designated executing agency to develop an attractive project idea into full-fledged project proposals. The end result was that a healthy pipeline was built up, and that the programme went through a very rapid build-up of commitment during the first two-and-a-half years of the cycle.

Multi-sectoral versus sectoral assistance

29. The process of identifying and formulating projects was not without its problems, however. Among the more difficult ones was the choice faced in particular by the African IGOs involved in economic integration: should they seek UNDP assistance on a sector-by-sector basis or should they adopt a multi-sectoral approach?

30. Some of the IGOs - the most prominent among them being the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Southern African Development Co-operation Conference (SADCC) - opted from the start of the fourth cycle for a sectoral approach to their technical assistance needs and proceeded to develop project proposals in collaboration with the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations system. Other IGOs, particularly the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Mano River Union (MRU), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Central African States Customs Union (UDEAC) and the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), chose a multisectoral approach, and in the majority of cases, ECA was identified as the appropriate executing agency. Initially, CEAO expressed a preference for multi-sectoral assistance, but its position was subsequently changed in favour of the sectoral approach.

31. It is too early to draw definitive conclusions on this issue. The evidence suggests that sectoral projects are easier to formulate and tend to pass through the appraisal and approval process in less time than the multisectoral ones. The multisectoral approach is more complex, and it requires a high degree of collaboration and communication among the various departments of the IGO concerned as well as among the associated specialized agencies. Towards the end of the fourth cycle, it might be possible to ascertain whether the benefits of the multisectoral approach (e.g. closer integration of the various substantive functions of the IGO secretariats, improved intersectoral linkages) outweigh the disadvantages caused by delays and complications at the inception stage.

C. The project appraisal and approval process

32. A number of UNDP partners made reference to what they saw as the slow appraisal and approval process for regional projects within UNDP. Although it is not difficult to find individual examples that might seem to support this, such criticism was not considered justified for the regional programme as a whole, as is shown below.

The Action Committee

33. There was general agreement among UNDP partners that the requirement to present large-scale projects to the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) at the Bureau level and thereafter to the Action Committee tended to enhance their relevance and quality. It was made clear that this procedure does not in itself impose undue delays, as it is possible to obtain approval by both Committees in less than three weeks for a fully developed and well-designed project proposal.

The commitment build-up

34. More than 200 regional projects with budgets totalling almost $200 million were approved during the first two-and-a-half years of the cycle. On average, a regional project was approved by the UNDP Action Committee at two out of every three of its weekly meetings during this period. As a result, virtually all available resources had been fully committed at the half-way point of the cycle.

35. In the opinion of UNDP, the delays that occurred in the appraisal and approval process for a number of individual projects were not caused by slow procedures, but rather by a backlog of project proposals that developed in 1987-1988. The following reasons explain this: (a) there was a very large number of new project proposals presented for UNDP consideration during a very short period at the beginning of the fourth cycle; (b) many of the new project proposals submitted were poorly formulated and required substantial redrafting based on detailed discussions, consultancy missions, preparatory assistance, etc.; (c) there is a severe shortage of senior staff in the Technical Advisory Division who are responsible for the technical appraisal of all major project proposals from all the Regional Bureaux; and (d) a substantial work-load faces the professional staff of the Division for the Regional Programme, each one is responsible for 50-60 regional projects on average.

36. In early 1989, as it became clear that the fourth special programme was rapidly approaching full commitment of all available resources, an internal pipeline review was held. It was decided to impose strict limitations on the number of new projects that would be brought forward for approval. In many instances, the partners concerned were told that consideration of their project requests would de deferred until the fifth programming cycle. Obviously, this decision was taken in the interest of prudent financial management of the fourth regional programme; unfortunately, however, it reinforced the impression of some UNDP partners that the appraisal and approval process within UNDP is very slow.

D. Implementation problems

37. During the early stages of the fourth cycle, most energy was undoubtedly devoted to programming activities i.e., identification, formulation, appraisal, and approval of projects. But in step with the start-up of a growing number of new projects, the focus of attention shifted to operational issues associated with project implementation. What follows is a summary of the main conclusions drawn during the mid-term review regarding implementation.

Government endorsement of regional projects

38. It is UNDP practice in the case of regional projects that they be formally approved and signed by only a few governmental signatories, e.g., the Government hosting the headquarters of the project, the Governments of those two to three countries where most of the project activities are planned to take place, or an IGO mandated to act on behalf of its member States. In addition, after the project document has been formally signed, the explicit endorsement of the project by other participating Governments is often sought.

39. In a number of cases, it turned out that, while the sectoral Ministry concerned had been involved in the preparation of a particular project and supported it, the central Ministry responsible for the co-ordination of external assistance did not have any prior knowledge of its existence. The problem often occurred because of a breakdown of communications between the sectoral ministry and the central co-ordinating Ministry on the one hand and between the executing agency responsible for formulating the project and UNDP on the other hand. It is therefore clearly necessary to establish a standard procedure whereby advance information is circulated to all concerned parties at the formulation stage so that the start-up of project activities is not hampered by confusion or uncertainty over the issue of endorsement by the participating Governments.

Lack of counterpart staff

40. A number of projects suffered from lack of counterpart staff. In some cases, the regional project experts worked for a considerable period of time without local counterparts. In other cases, it turned out to be necessary to provide project funding to recruit nationals for counterpart positions which the host institution had been unable to fill. Problems of this nature obviously defeat the purpose of technical co-operation, particularly in institution-building projects. It may be therefore necessary in the future to defer the start of particular projects until the availability of adequate counterpart staff has been confirmed.

Project management by the executing agencies

41. The evidence gathered so far suggests that most projects are being implemented as planned and are making satisfactory progress, even if it has turned out to be impossible in many cases to adhere to the original timetable. There is ample evidence, however, that the executing agencies do not comply with UNDP rules on progress-reporting and budget control. The internal RBA data base shows clearly that in many cases the prescribed progress reports have never been submitted, while in other cases they were submitted with considerable delays. In a disturbing number of instances, the agencies have failed to prepare agency terminal reports for completed projects; reminders from UNDP have frequently been ignored for months, even years.

The role of resident representatives

42. There seems to be a consensus that the UNDP resident representatives are not at present sufficiently involved in the activities of the regional programme.

There are a number of reasons for this, one being that they are in daily contact with the Government in their country of residence, and that they are therefore called upon to focus their attention much more frequently on national than on regional matters. Another reason was brought out at the October 1989 cluster meeting of resident representatives from the Central African region, where dissatisfaction was expressed about the amount of information provided to resident representatives and their involvement in the regional programme. At that meeting, the Division for the regional programme was also urged to keep more in touch with resident representatives to ensure that regional projects are given higher priority in the field office.

43. These valid and understandable reasons notwithstanding, there is also a clear will among many of the RBA resident representatives to become more closely involved in the inception and implementation of regional programme activities and to develop closer linkages between UNDP country programmes and the regional programme. Moreover, the establishment in 1989 of three new posts as Regional Project Officers in the UNDP offices in Abidjan, Libreville and Lusaka is meant - along with the UNDP representation to the Organization for African Unity (OAU) and Liaison Office with ECA in Addis Ababa - to ensure more effective monitoring and follow-up for regional projects at the field level.

Project steering committees

44. One of the most obvious manifestations of UNDP determination to strengthen its monitoring role is the creation of steering committees to oversee the implementation of particularly large and complex and innovative regional projects. In such cases, it was found that the normal tripartite review mechanism was inadequate inasmuch as (a) it is normally convened only once a year; (b) it is limited to the three parties immediately concerned; and (c) it is empowered only to recommend, not to make final decisions.

45. Close to 20 steering committees for large regional projects in Africa are already in existence. They meet normally every three or every six months and comprise all the normal parties to the tripartite review. They are, however, also open to (a) other involved donors; (b) technical experts from other projects which are of direct relevance; and/or (c) representatives of the private sector and NGOs. Chaired by UNDP, they also review the technical aspects of the project and ensure co-ordination with other relevant activities. The experience has been positive so far, and it is therefore likely to be a project-monitoring tool that will continue to be used.

E. Relations with regional programme partners

Relations with Governments

46. For most Governments in Africa, UNDP is a highly appreciated development partner. Nevertheless, according to the resident representatives who were consulted for the mid-term review, only a few people within the Government in any given country are aware of the distinct character and special objectives of the fourth regional programme. Because of its dispersed nature, the regional

programme, as a programme, is neither a very visible, nor a very concrete part of development in Africa.

47. This assessment is modified substantially, however, if one probes into specific cases. Most Governments appreciate and are very supportive of the assistance given to regional institutions based in their country. Support to particular IGOs is also valued, even if quite a few of the IGOs are themselves seen as somewhat removed from the daily concerns of their member Governments.

Relations with the African IGOs

48. The relations of the regional programme with the African IGOs fluctuated during the period under review. The low points were related primarily to the following two factors: (a) the declared intent for the fourth regional programme to move away from general assistance to broad secretariat activities of the IGOs in favour of more specific objectives, such as increasing production in the sectors of agriculture, industry and energy; and (b) the protracted period spent on appraisal and reformulation of many of the IGO project requests.

49. Although taken after extensive consultations with African Governments and IGOs and supported by the Governing Council, the decision to move away from institutional support for African IGOs - many of whom faced rather severe financial problems - was not fully accepted by some of them. Certain IGOs did not seem to understand the rationale, others seemed to accept the intention, but considered implementation of it to be premature. The latter group, while agreeing with the need for sustainability and self-reliance, felt that UNDP expectations were unrealistic, and that the UNDP five-year time frame was much too short, given the financial crises facing the region during this period.

50. Gradually, however, most of the IGOs seem to have understood (a) that the UNDP position was based on a desire to enhance their credibility and viability as regional institutions explicitly supported by their member Governments; and (b) that they would ultimately benefit from the improved quality in the design of their UNDP-funded projects. Following a series of three UNDP-sponsored seminars on UNDP philosophy and procedures for senior IGO programme staff in 1988-1989, and with the ultimate approval by mid-1989 of most of the IGO pipeline projects, the relationship between UNDP and the African IGOs has now entered a more constructive phase.

Inter-agency relations

51. The Division for the Regional Programme has maintained very close contact with most of the executing agencies throughout the first two-and-a-half years of the fourth cycle. There have been differences of opinion at times, but there has also in most cases been a clear determination to seek common ground and to close ranks in the face of Africa's overwhelming technical co-operation needs. Relations have been most fruitful with those agencies that have established one focal point for programme development with UNDP, while it has been more difficult to deal with agencies that operate in a decentralized manner.

52. There have been many examples of positive inter-agency collaboration during the fourth regional programme. The most complex is probably the SPR-funded programme for human resources development in the transport sector, involving parallel activities among six United Nations agencies (the World Bank, ECA, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Unfortunately, there have also been a small number of cases in which misunderstandings and frictions between agencies that were called upon to collaborate in the development of particular projects caused substantial delays or even the ultimate collapse of an otherwise good project idea.

IV. ACTIONS REQUIRED DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE FOURTH CYCLE

53. Based on the above observations and conclusions, the mid-term review considered in detail what actions would be required for the remainder of the fourth cycle.

54. Given the fact that the resources of the fourth regional programme are already overcommitted, there will be little scope for any new initiatives before 1992. In fact, one of the key objectives to be pursued during the remainder of the cycle will be to contain the overcommitment through rigorous budget control, as otherwise the programme will end up utilizing considerably more than its IPF entitlement and will thus morgage a substantial part of the resources of the fifth cycle.

Schedule of reviews and evaluations

55. Another key objective for the remainder of the fourth cycle will be to ensure very close monitoring of the implementation of all projects. A rigorous schedule of steering committee meetings, tripartite reviews and in-depth evaluations has been established for 1990-1991 to ensure (a) that the objectives of the fourth regional programme are fulfilled and (b) that sufficient facts on the impact of the programme are available at the end of the cycle.

IGO evaluation

56. Considering the important relationship of RBA with the IGOs in regional co-operation and economic integration, the mid-term review decided that a separate thematic evaluation of the IGO component should be carried out during the second half of 1990. It should focus on all the general issues and common problems that emerged during the development and implementation of the IGO projects, e.g., multi-sectoral versus sectoral assistance, institutional support versus support of productive IGO activities, but it should also attempt to develop appropriate guidelines for future IGO projects during the fifth cycle.

Evaluation of the fourth regional programme

57. The thematic evaluation of the IGO component is to be followed by a comprehensive evaluation of the fourth regional programme as a whole. It will be designed to assess, inter alia: (a) the relevance of the programme to the current

problems of the Africa region; (b) the usefulness of the programme as an instrument to promote regional co-operation and economic integration in Africa; (c) the effectiveness of the approaches to technical co-operation adopted within the context of the regional programme; and (d) the actual impact of the programme on the problems which it was intended to address. The results of this evaluation will form the basis for the formulation of the fifth regional programme for Africa.

Preparations within IGOs and executing agencies

58. It is of primary importance that UNDP partners, particularly the IGOs in Africa and the United Nations specialized agencies, be asked at an early stage to prepare a strategy paper for their region or sector of expertise, outlining what they see as the principal priorities for technical co-operation in the 1990s within the context of the new regional programme for Africa. These papers should draw upon and be linked to existing sector analyses and identify opportunities for regional co-operation.

The priorities for the fifth regional programme for Africa

59. The mid-term review concluded that the major declarations and policy commitments (i.e., the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, APPER and UNPAAERD, on the basis of which the fourth special programme for Africa was formulated still constitute a valid and accepted framework for development in the continent. It further concluded that in addition to any new themes that might be selected, the main thrusts of the current regional programme are likely to require continued attention during the fifth cycle.

Involvement of the resident representatives

60. A more active involvement of the resident representatives should be sought at the inception stage of the fifth regional programme. They should be asked for their views on regional programme priorities and for assistance in ascertaining the views of the respective Governments, IGOs and NGOs. In particular, they should be urged to identify specific instances where genuine linkages can be established between the regional programme and projects funded from their national IPFs. Conversely, prior to the preparation of the UNDP advisory note on a new country programme, RBA should prepare a detailed account of ongoing and planned regional programme activities affecting that country, thereby facilitating the incorporation of a regional perspective into each advisory note.

Project selection for the fifth regional programme

61. RBA experience suggests that many new project proposals for the fith special programme will be submitted to UNDP for funding during the coming two years. It follows that UNDP will be faced once again with a difficult project selection exercise. The formation of a task force comprised of both UNDP staff and independent experts was considered the best means of dealing with the problem of project selection.

Unprogrammed reserve

62. During the first two-and-a-half years of the fourth regional programme, many new initiatives emerged. Partly because of the unprogrammed reserve and partly because additional sources of funds were mobilized, UNDP was able to engage in a continuous programming process. In retrospect, it is clear that the $7.7 million (3.6 per cent of the estimated resource base) initially set aside as an unprogrammed reserve for the fourth regional programme was grossly insufficient. To preserve the ability of UNDP to respond adequately to new initiatives and needs in the course of the fifth cycle, a much larger unprogrammed reserve is required. A minimum of 15 per cent but preferably 20 per cent of available resources should remain unprogrammed at the outset, if the concept of continuous programming is to remain meaningful.

Cost-sharing

63. The mid-term review recommended that a vigorous effort should be made to increase the cost-sharing component of the programme. It suggested that such resource mobilization could start at the project formulation stage by actively involving other donors. As a first step, the Division for the Regional Programme should carefully select those projects that by their nature tend to attract other donors and draw their attention to the potential merits of such projects.

Schedule for the fifth regional programme

64. It was generally agreed by all UNDP's partners that consultations for the formulation of the fifth regional programme should start early in order to allow sufficient time for its preparation. In response, the mid-term review adopted the following tentative schedule for the preparation of the fifth regional programme.

June 1990	Drafting of RBA Director's note
July 1990	Invitation to executing agencies and IGOs to prepare sector strategy papers
September 1990	In-depth review of IGOs component of the fourth cycle
October/November 1990	Evaluation of the fourth regional programme
November 1990	Receipt of sector strategy papers from executing agencies and IGOs
December 1990	Draft orientation paper
January 1991	Circulation of orientation paper
April 1991	Discussion/endorsement of the orientation paper at the joint meeting of ECA Ministers of Planning/Resident Representatives, Addis Ababa

May/July 1991	Draft regional programme document
July/August 1991	Preparation of financial annex and project short list
September 1991	Clearance by Programme Review Committee
October 1991	Finalization of regional programme document and submission to Department of External Relations for final editing
February 1992	Governing Council approval

Annex I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

UNDP-administered sources	Planned 01/01/87	Actual 30/06/89	Change
	(Thousands of US dollars)		%
Third-cycle IPF balance	(1 000)	(6 321)	
Fourth-cycle IPF	195 750	218 490	11.6
Special Programme Resources	5 928	9 073	53.1
Third-party cost-sharing	10 554	18 588	76.1
UNDP special trust funds	659	3 218	388.3
TOTAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING	211 891	243 048	14.7

Annex II

FOURTH CYCLE REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA (1987-1991):
DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY OBJECTIVES

Area of concentration	Planned allocation 01/01/87 $000	Planned allocation 01/01/87 %	Actual commitment 30/06/89 $000	Actual commitment 30/06/89 %
Research and development for food production	35 256	16.6	34 064	14.0
Productivity and management for production of goods and services	76 474	36.1	88 997	36.6
Natural resources	26 691	12.6	31 793	13.0
Infrastructure (transport and communications)	47 116	22.2	54 971	22.6
Others	26 354	12.5	33 608	13.8
TOTAL	211 891	100.0	243 433	100.0

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SUPPORT

PROGRAMME PLANNING

COUNTRY, INTERCOUNTRY AND GLOBAL PROGRAMMES

Reports on mid-term reviews of country, intercountry and global programmes

Mid-term review of interregional and global programmes

Report of the Administrator

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with Governing Council decision 89/11 of 23 February 1989. The mid-term review of the fourth cycle interregional and global programmes was carried out during the period September to December 1989. Since there are significant differences between most interregional and global programmes on the one hand and country programmes on the other, it has not been feasible in every instance to follow precisely the standardized format established for reporting on country programmes even though it was used as a model for the mid-term review.

2. A senior external consultant who, in light of his experience, was familiar with virtually all global activities and many interregional ones, was principally responsible for the mid-term review evaluation. The methodology followed included: specific questionnaires to all executing agencies; consultations with representatives of donor and recipient Governments; participation in the governing bodies of certain programmes; consultations with selected Resident Representatives; visits to the sites of certain activities; reviews with the staff of the Division for Global and Interregional Programmes (DGIP); and an analysis of recent evaluations of interregional and global projects. The work of this senior consultant was supplemented by thematic analyses of DGIP activities prepared by other external consultants in the sectors of health, water, sanitation and trade.

3. Overall, the mid-term review report concluded that, insofar as planned activities for the fourth cycle are concerned which were contained in document DP/INTGLO/1 dated 17 November 1986 and approved by the Governing Council on 20 February 1987, virtually all programmes are being implemented as foreseen. From a financial point of view, circumstances which required increased commitments, especially from the interregional indicative planning figure (IPF), led to significant financial constraints. As regards the global IPF for the fourth cycle, there have been fewer constraints, and the mid-term review concludes that it will be fully utilized by the end of the programming cycle.

4. The mid-term review contained a number of general observations about interregional and global programmes of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which, inter alia, noted:

(a) That virtually all major interregional and global programmes benefit from considerable financial support from both national and regional IPFs, but most importantly from other bilateral and multilateral donors. For the interregional programmes, each dollar of the interregional IPF has been matched by more than eight dollars in the form of collateral financing. Taking into account global programmes supported by multi-donor consortia (e.g., the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and the UNDP/World Bank/the World Health Organization (WHO), the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases), there is a matching of the global IPF by a ratio in the region of 1 to 20;

(b) That external evaluations of most interregional and global programmes have taken place or will take place during the course of the fourth programming cycle, resulting in a more sharply focused programme; and

(c) That the interregional and global programmes have responded in an innovative manner to development issues not clearly foreseen at the time the programmes for the fourth cycle were formulated. Such issues include the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), debt management, alternative strategies for desert locust control, environmental degradation, and education.

5. The mid-term review recommends that additional funds be allocated to interregional and global programmes; that DGIP should continue its leadership role in consultative groups and assess the need for similar groups in development areas not now covered by such groups; that during the remainder of the fourth cycle care must be taken to refrain from initiating new interregional programmes; and that a process of critical assessment of strategies to respond to developing country needs should be undertaken in preparation for the fifth programming cycle.

I. FINANCIAL DATA

6. Three years after the start of the fourth programming cycle, 66 per cent of the $93,159,000 global IPF has been committed and 51 per cent has been expended. It is anticipated that the rate of implementation will accelerate during early 1990. The global pipeline indicates that $35 million of project proposals could be implemented in this cycle against an uncommitted IPF balance of $33,252,000.

7. As of the same time, 81 per cent of the $53,877,000 interregional IPF has been committed and 62 per cent has been expended. This represents an implementation rate of 102 per cent against normal expectations (i.e., 60 per cent of the IPF). The current cycle pipeline of implementable projects valued at $26,000,000 is severely constrained by an uncommitted IPF balance of only $9,878,000 (see annex I).

8. The mid-term review noted that, as a result of this financial situation, additional resources will be required to maintain the dynamic of interregional and global activities.

II. PROGRAMME PROJECT DATA

A. Planned projects and projects not in original programme

9. The overall thrust of the global and interregional programmes has not changed since the fourth cycle programme submission (DP/INTGLO/1). Several significant developments, however, have occurred since this submission, making it necessary to add a number of important new projects. For example, the emergence of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the debt crisis and increased interest in trade, the locust threat, renewed environmental awareness and global warming, and the problems of the aging, child survival, reduction of maternal mortality and basic education have all been given increased attention since the fourth cycle submission. The DGIP staff have co-operated with multilateral and bilateral agencies and others in responding to these developments and have initiated projects to address them.

10. Annex II provides a record of the number of continuing and new projects which have been initiated. Lists of the new projects are given in annex III.

B. Progress in programme implementation

11. The mid-term review found commendable progress in most global and interregional activities. This progress is noted not only in the well-established programme areas but also in new ones established in response to emerging problems and opportunities. Where implementation has been slower than desirable, financial and other constraints largely beyond the control of DGIP have largely been the limiting factors.

12. Sections cited in the review included agricultural research, where global programmes have stimulated the creation of field trial networks involving scientists from developing countries, the production and release of improved

varieties of food crops and environmentally safe pest-management programmes. It was noted that the value of crops saved through such activities is estimated at several hundred million dollars annually and that through training activities under the UNDP global programme over 6,000 scientists and technicians from developing countries have been trained. Global programmes have also demonstrated ways to ensure the efficiency of fertilizer usage and progress in the development of biological nitrogen fixation.

13. In the health sector the review reported that the long-standing basic and applied research efforts of the global programme continued to make progress in both the development of tools for disease control and the strengthening of research capacity. An example of the application of research results is the field testing of the drug ivermectin for the control of onchocerciasis (river blindness). The UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) (GLO/86/005) provided support and technical guidance for on-the-ground testing of this remarkable drug. Results have been most positive, making it possible for millions of people who have been displaced from the fertile valleys of West Africa because of this plague to return to their homes and farms. In addition, the review called attention to the contribution of TDR in the development of products and new approaches currently in use.

14. While no striking breakthroughs have been reported by the review for vaccine research and development, a number of new and improved vaccines are at various stages of development and research in this area is increasingly geared to making world-wide immunization efforts more effective. For example, initial findings suggest that a single-dose tetanus vaccine and a more effective measles vaccine may be in use in two to three years and steady progress is being made to develop a new vaccine against malaria, a re-emerging disease once thought to be nearly under control. Concomitantly, promising drug combinations and revised strategies have proved effective in the control of diseases such as malaria and leprosy.

15. In the field of water and sanitation, the integration of several individual interregional projects into what is now known as the UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme (projects INT/86/027, INT/87/013, INT/87/014, INT/87/024 and INT/87/035) is noteworthy. Not only are these two international organizations able to work together effectively with other agencies such as the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO but the UNDP Regional Bureaux, bilateral and other donors are also collaborating. With co-financing from the four UNDP Regional Bureaux and cost-sharing and parallel funding from 10 external support agencies, this Programme has become an instrument in promoting and introducing sector strategies, project implementation techniques, affordable and sustainable technologies, and training programmes. It can be considered as the United Nations system's main contribution to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD, 1981-1990). The review also noted the establishment of four regional water and sanitation groups based in Abidjan, Nairobi, New Delhi and Singapore and progress achieved in the interregional programme Promotion of the Role of Women in Water and Environmental Sanitation Services (PROWWESS) (INT/83/003).

16. In the field of energy development, it was noted that the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (INT/86/029), co-sponsored by the UNDP interregional programme and the World Bank, continues to make significant progress and is maturing as a truly international and co-ordinated development programme. The Management Assistance Programme functions at the country level in response to specific requests by recipient Governments. It focuses on capacity development, efficiency of energy use and the use of new and renewable energy sources. Specific projects/activities are being carried out in more than 59 developing countries, about half of which are in Africa. A major focus of the Programme is on the environmentally sound uses of energy.

17. In the field of trade, the review noted progress in five integrated activities: global trade liberalization; unilateral or country-specific trade liberalization; supply-side responses to unilateral trade liberalization; export diversification; and expanded trade among developing countries.

18. Other sectors reviewed included the relationship between environment and development, which permeates a large part of the interregional programme activities. In addition, the interregional programme, with support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), bilateral donors and private foundations, was responsible for the report entitled "Natural Endowments: Financing Resource Conservation for Development", which proposes the creation of an international environmental facility and a public/private partnership for conservation financing. The review noted that the UNDP/World Bank/United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) Habitat Urban Management Programme (INT/86/006) has initiated activities in over 20 countries in the fields of land, infrastructure (especially operations and maintenance) and municipal finance, in support of efforts by national and municipal authorities to make urban economies more efficient. Following a review of the Programme, two components will be added: capacity-building and environment, the latter concentrating on solid-waste management, reduction of pollution, preservation of natural resources and integrated environmental planning.

19. Finally, the review examined interregional activities in fisheries development, where all was proceeding as planned at the start of the fourth cycle, including aquaculture development (INT/86/017), the Indo-Pacific Tuna Development and Management Programme (INT/86/016), the co-operative use of research vessels (INT/86/010) and training in fish quality control for export (INT/86/011). The review also noted progress, as was envisaged, in support to the World Maritime University (INT/86/026), maritime transport training (INT/88/001) and the fact that executing agencies were gradually taking over the funding for a number of activities which were initially supported by the interregional IPF.

III. PROGRAMME ANALYSIS

A. Deviations from original goals

20. The mid-term review reported that there were no major deviations from the original goals and targets of the interregional and global programmes. As explained in section II, however, events beyond UNDP control resulted in DGIP taking on some specific projects which were not included in DP/INTGLO/1. Many of these changes have already been brought to the attention of the Governing Council. The HIV/AIDS crisis prompted co-operation among UNDP, WHO, other donors and recipient countries in the global battle against HIV/AIDS. While the major international responsibility for collaboration on AIDS rests with WHO, the interactive role of UNDP was recognized by the Governing Council, and a project was initiated to carry out UNDP responsibilities, including one involving global blood safety (GLO/87/007). DGIP also was asked to serve as the UNDP focal point for HIV/AIDS and has had responsibility for monitoring the WHO/UNDP Alliance to Combat AIDS. The global debt crisis prompted a major review by an independent team of experts of the existing technical co-operation activities in support of external debt management practices in developing countries (INT/87/037). The report, issued in mid-1989, has been very well received, especially at the field level.

21. In 1986, concern over the quality of fisheries projects and inadequacies of donor co-ordination led to co-sponsorship by the interregional programme with the World Bank, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) of a fisheries development donor consultation (GLO/88/001). Similar concerns over the quality of fisheries research led to the initiation of a study of international fisheries research which is co-sponsored by UNDP and other donors. In another area, an initiative to control desert locusts by research on environmentally safe, i.e., non-toxic, techniques was launched in order to find a more acceptable means for the long-term control of this pest. It is expected that this global initiative (GLO/89/002) may also be financed by other donors.

B. Major problems experienced

22. There were no major problems in the planning and implementation of fourth cycle interregional and global programmes. There were some delays in project initiation because of inadequacies of UNDP financial resources and because of the time needed to arrange for co-funding by other donors or to negotiate mutually agreeable arrangements for programme management with executing agencies.

C. Interregional and global programme as a tool for identifying technical assistance projects

23. The mid-term review noted examples of interregional or global programmes stimulating support for independent project initiatives. Among those cited was the fact that all Regional Bureaux have either supported or are considering support to the UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme and to the CGIAR international

agricultural research centres with global projects, such as those dealing with integrated pest management, nitrogen fixation, water-use efficiency and fertilizer technology. A forthcoming project on Preparing Women for Leadership in Agricultural Sciences (GLO/89/001) will likely stimulate similar support. The Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme and other such collaborative donor programmes with which DGIP is associated are increasingly influencing the design and implementation of country programmes supported by UNDP and other donors. This trend is expected to intensify in the coming years and provides a unique opportunity to directly link global concerns (environment, human resource development, food, energy) with country priorities and projects.

D. Continuing relevance of programming objectives

24. The mid-term review concluded that the objectives of the interregional and global programmes remain highly relevant, in some cases even more relevant than when the fourth cycle started. The best evidence of this is the extent to which there is collateral financing involved essentially in every interregional and global activity. This collateral financing is materializing both from other UNDP units as well as from outside donors and even the recipient countries themselves.

25. The current global situation of increasingly scarce water supplies, along with unabated pollution of ground and surface waters in areas of human population concentration, has led to an increased attention of the water and sanitation programmes towards environmental health, waste management and recycling.

26. Similar adjustments in orientation are occurring in other sectors. Concerns over global warming and other environmental quality matters are being recognized in projects concerned with energy, agriculture, health and sanitation. Women in Development is likewise receiving increased attention in several sectors. Adjustments are being made to accommodate the interests of developing countries in reforming their trade policies especially as they relate to structural adjustment and external debt.

E. Changes in technical assistance needs at the country/sector level

27. The mid-term review concluded that the various interregional programme activities, regardless of the sector, respond to the interest of many developing countries in gaining access to technical assistance that is linked to objectives with global implications.

F. Changes identified in technical co-operation needs and in response to the political and economic factors

28. The mid-term review gave examples of some of the new interregional and global activities undertaken in response to changing criteria many of which have been brought to the attention of the Governing Council. They included:

(a) HIV/AIDS. The global programme responded quickly with WHO and other donors in initiating three projects concerned with AIDS. These projects emphasize the linkage among national HIV/AIDS programmes and will assist in ensuring the availability of AIDS-free blood supplies;

(b) Environmental pollution and global warming. The interregional programme began to focus on environmental matters prior to the current intensified emphasis in this sector. Many ongoing interregional activities in energy, water supply and sanitation, health and urban work as well as agriculture have been reshaped to incorporate more environmental concerns. The interregional programme initiated a number of specific environment and development activities. One example is the study on conservation financing, which the World Resources Institute was commissioned to undertake by the interregional programme. The study, perhaps more than any other, has placed conservation financing squarely on the international political agenda for the 1990s. In similar vein are the co-sponsorship with UNEP in the preparation of the World Resources Surveys and the co-funding of major regional conferences on global warming to be held in the developing world in 1990;

(c) Locust control. Another significant activity stimulated by environmental concerns is the recently established locust control research effort being initiated with FAO and bilateral donors. The new project has as its major objective the development of biological control methods for this dreaded pest, thereby greatly reducing the use of hazardous and expensive chemicals. Similarly, research efforts are being focused on means of reducing the release of nitrogen oxide into the atmosphere from fertilized farm fields;

(d) Entrepreneurship and private enterprises. Recently revived interest in entrepreneurship was the stimulus for the interregional entrepreneurship development programme. In association with other interregional projects and with International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and a group of experts, this new programme will identify entrepreneurship development activities and create a support system for the exchange of information and experiences between countries. In response to the increased interest of the UNDP Governing Council and other leaders, a workshop on privatization was held and an international network on privatization was established. Guidelines for encouraging entrepreneurship and creating new enterprises have been prepared and disseminated.

G. Consistency with the structural adjustment process

29. The mid-term review found that action programmes had been specifically designed to focus on structural adjustment issues. For example, both the Trade Expansion and the Trade Development Support For Structural Adjustment Programmes were established to assist countries which had received a structural adjustment loan from the World Bank. Most structural adjustment loans include a trade reform component and the borrowers need assistance in designing and implementing the reforms.

30. While not directly focused on structural adjustment concerns, the review reported that Entrepreneurship Development and Special Public Works Programme

support mechanisms that can utilize the excess labour force sometimes created by structural adjustment programmes. Likewise, the privatization network will be useful in the implementation of structural adjustment programmes, many of which call for privatization.

H. Technical assistance modalities used to complement country programmes

31. Several interregional and global programmes complement national programme expertise and capabilities. For example, global crop-variety testing programmes complement and serve national programmes by providing genetic materials, research methodologies and trained professional assistance for national programme scientists in their testing efforts. Unfortunately, because this assistance mode is not well understood, few UNDP country programmes give direct support to the national co-operators.

32. In the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme, country level collaboration is often stimulated with third-party cost-sharing contributions. This has generated significant additionality for many UNDP country-level activities.

IV. EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

33. The mid-term review contained an analysis of evaluations that have been carried out or envisaged during the fourth programming cycle. For global agricultural programmes conducted under the auspices of CGIAR, in-depth technical and management reviews are carried out by the CGIAR Technical Advisory Committee. Other multi-donor global research programmes have had similar external reviews and evaluations. All major interregional programmes have had or will be subject to independent external evaluations before the end of the current cycle.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

34. The mid-term review concluded that global and interregional programmes are generally on track and current projects should continue as planned. Unfortunately, however, some major downward adjustments will be necessary if additional financial resources cannot be made available. It is obvious that emerging problems relative to HIV/AIDS, the environment, global warming, the global debt crisis and associated structural adjustment and trade problems have placed on interregional and global programmes burdens of responsibility not foreseen when the fourth cycle allocations were made. DGIP is a logical arm within UNDP to develop programmes to combat these global and interregional problems. This role has been played in complete co-operation not only with other units of UNDP but also with multilateral and bilateral donors and with recipient countries.

35. The other problems and opportunities that global and interregional programmes address in the fourth cycle have not diminished. In fact, some have intensified. For example, there are more hungry people in the world today than when the fourth cycle started. While the food problem is more highly publicized in Africa, the

absolute number of hungry and starving people is far greater in Asia. Food surpluses in North America and Europe tend to mask the severity of the world-wide food shortages. The recent one-year drought in the United States and the concomitant drop in world food stocks brought starkly to the world's attention the fragility of the global food production system and the vulnerability to starvation of the world's poor.

36. Similar comments can be made about human disease problems. Malaria is re-emerging as a major health threat over wide areas of the tropics. Inadequacies of currently available vaccines and of appropriate family planning programmes are seriously constraining the productivity and well-being of poor people around the world. Likewise, rising energy costs and rapidly declining forestry resources, coupled with inefficient energy utilization, are placing heavy burdens on the citizens, industries and Governments of the developing countries.

The mid-term review overall recommendations follow.

Recommendation 1

37. The financial situation facing UNDP global and interregional programmes, especially in the light of global and interregional problems not foreseen at the beginning of the fourth cycle is such that, were they available, additional resources could be effectively utilized by these programmes.

Recommendation 2

38. DGIP should continue to play a critical role in consultative groups, should encourage improvements in the policies, strategies and programmes of these groups and should assess the need for similar groups in development areas not currently covered by such groups.

Recommendation 3

39. During the remainder of the fourth cycle, extreme care must be taken to resist the temptation to initiate new interregional programmes. Only those critical to the continuation of high priority current efforts should be considered.

Recommendation 4

40. DGIP should critically assess its future goals and strategies as the fourth cycle comes to a close and as preparations are made for the fifth cycle. A combination of external consultations and internal evaluations will be needed to develop these future programmes. Increased interregional and global resources should also be made available to DGIP in the fifth cycle.

Annex I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	Millions of United States dollars
I. GLOBAL (IPF 1987-1991)	93.159
IPF funds committed to new projects during the period under review	30.817
IPF funds committed to ongoing projects during the period under review	29.090
Uncommitted IPF balance	33.252
Expenditures against approved projects during the period under review (as of 30 November 1989)	47.618
Unexpended balance of funds committed to projects (as of 30 November 1989)	12.289
II. INTERREGIONAL (IPF 1987-1991)	53.877
IFP funds committed to new projects during the period under review	32.579
IPF funds committed to ongoing projects during the period under review	11.420
Uncommitted IPF balance	9.878
Expenditures against approved projects during the period under review (as of 30 November 1989)	33.183
Unexpended balance of funds committed to projects (as of 30 November 1989)	10.816

Annex II

NUMBER OF FOURTH CYCLE PROJECTS, NEW PROJECTS AND PROJECTS DELETED

DGIP programme area	Projects approved	Projects not in	Projects deleted	Total
Agriculture research and technology transfer	11	1		12
Health,	4	11	-1	14
water and sanitation	8	-	-	8
Energy development	4	-	-	4
Trade and economic co-operation	5	5	-	10
Fisheries development	6	4	-	10
Management development training	3	3	-	6
Education		1	-	1
Other programmes	4	4	-	8
New programme initiatives	4	-	-	4
Total	49	29	-1	77

Annex III

LIST OF NEW PROJECTS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE FOURTH CYCLE PROGRAMME DOCUMENT (DP/INTGLO/1)

Project No.	Brief title
	Agriculture
GLO/87/001	Human Resource Development for Generation and Transfer of Root and Tuber Crops Technology
GLO/87/002	Technology Transfer on Selected Food Crops for the Semi-Arid Tropics
GLO/87/003	Development of Wheat Varieties for Marginal Areas
	Science and technology a/
GLO/86/001	Field Testing and Demonstration of Integrated Pest Management Strategies
GLO/87/004	Improved Control of Animal Trypanosomiasis
GLO/89/002	Development of Environmentally Acceptable Alternative Strategies for Desert Locust Control
	Health
INT/85/009	Task Force for Child Survival
GLO/87/008	Human Reproduction
GLO/87/007	Global Programme on AIDS
GLO/88/002	UNDP/WHO Financing Facility (AIDS)
GLO/88/004	Global Blood Safety Initiative (AIDS)
INT/87/011	Safe Motherhood Operational Research
INT/87/017	Independent International Commission on Health Research
INT/88/006	Institute on Aging (Malta)
INT/88/015	Special Programme for Research on Aging
INT/88/040	Support for Disabled Persons
INT/88/028	Acute Respiratory Infections in Children
INT/89/045	Initiative Against Avoidable Disablement (IMPACT)
	Trade, finance and investment
INT/86/038	UNDP/OXFAM/EEC Marketing and Assistance Artisanal Products
INT/87/021	Foreign Direct Investment Advisory Services
INT/88/020	Support to the Uruguay Round
INT/89/039	Asset and Liability Management

Fisheries development

INT/88/001	Study of International Fisheries Research
INT/86/001	Fisheries Development Donor Consultation
INT/88/018	Genetic Improvement of Farmed Tilapia
INT/89/046	Expert Consultation on Fisheries Statistics

Management development training

INT/87/029	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
INT/87/012	Training Development for Civil Aviation
INT/88/029	On-the-Job Training in Shipping and Ports (JOBMAR)

Other programmes

INT/87/026	Interregional Network on Privatization
INT/86/032	Automation of National Meteorological/Hydro Services
INT/87/031	Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation
INT/89/020	South Atlantic Marine Affairs Conference
INT/87/010	Educational Materials Donation Scheme
INT/88/018	Improvement of Basic Education Services
INT/89/008	Support to Collaborative Council
INT/89/025	Investment Support for Women Entrepreneurs
INT/89/042	International Women's Grassroots Network (GROOTS)
INT/89/064	Global Consultation on Safe Water for the 1990s

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a/ Involves basic scientific research with close links to agriculture.